Commercial.

TO-DAY.

THE SHARE MARKET.

5 o'clock.

A fair amount of business has been reported to-day, and stocks generally show increased firmness. Sales of Banks have been put through at 158 and 159 per cent. premium for cash, but some shares are on offer at the latter quotation. A few small lots of China Traders have changed hands at 73; and there are further sellers. Chinese Insurances are now wanted at 180 per share. Docks have been done at 37 for September, and there are small buyers for cash at 35. An improvement in Steamboats has also to be noted, business having been arranged for cash at 207 and 208 and also at 211 and 212 for delivery on August 31st. Transfers of China Sugars at 168 and 169 have been reported, and there were inquiries late in the afternoon for shares at 170. The most remarkable movement in connection with this stock, however, was for forward delivery, business being done at 162 for January. These incomprehensible transactions, we should imagine, are without precedent in the history of our local Share Market. Sales of Luzons at 46 have been booked, but not to any great extent. Other quotations are unchanged.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—159 per cent premium, sales and sellers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—$874 per share, sellers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—$73 per share, sales and sellers.

North-China Insurance—Tls. 285 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—$74 per share, buyers.

Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 160 per share, sellers.

Chinese Insurance Company—$180 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—$340 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—$76 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, 35 per cent. premium, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co—$208 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—62½ per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—$135 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company,—$175 per share, sellers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—12 per cent. dis., sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—$54 per share, buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$170 per share, buyers.

Union Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$46 per share, sales.

[illegible] $75 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited, [illegible] per share.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—90 per cent. premium, ex. div., buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884, A—2 per cent. premium.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884, B—8 per cent premium.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—10 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—12 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—162 per share, sellers.

Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—$20 per share.

Pangkor and Sanghie Dua Samantan Mining Co. —$11 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—66 per cent. premium, buyers.

Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—30 per cent. premium, buyers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—150 per cent. premium, buyers.

EXCHANGE.

On London, Bank, T. T. 3/0

Bank Bills, on demand 3/0

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/0½

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/0½

Credits, at 4 months' sight.....3/0½

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/0½

ON PARIS,—

Bank Bills, on demand 3.80

Credits, at 4 months' sight 3.88

ON INDIA, T. T. 225½

On Demand 226

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, T. T. 72½

Private, 30 days' sight.....73

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA ..... per picul, ... $520/70 (Allowance, Taels 64).

OLD MALWA .....per picul, ... $580 (Allowance, Taels 64).

NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest .$465

NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest.....$467½

NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest.....$476½

NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest...$462½

NEW BENARES, (without choice) per chest $458½

NEW BENARES, (bottom), per chest $467½

NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul $640

OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul $600

OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul, $555 to $570

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER).

TO-DAY.

Barometer—9 A.M.	29.70
Barometer—1 P.M.	29.65
Barometer—4 P.M.	29.65
Thermometer—9 A.M.	82
Thermometer—1 P.M.	85
Thermometer—4 P.M.	85
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	80
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	82
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	82
Thermometer—Maximum	86
Thermometer—Minimum	82

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

18th June, 1888.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Barometer reduced to sea level in Inches.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rainfall in 24 hours.
Vladivostock	29.37	41	...	N	2	b	...
Tokio	29.41	...	...	SW	4	...	...
Nagasaki	29.61	...	...	SW	2	...	0.90
Shanghai	29.67	73	90	SSE	4	o	...
Amoy	29.65	83	92	SW	3	b	...
Hongkong	29.70	84	70	SSW	3	o	...
Haiphong	29.65	83	78	SW	2	o	...
Bolinao	29.80	81	87	S	3	o	...
Manila	29.82	78	92	ENE	1	o f	5.50

19th June, 1888.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Barometer reduced to sea level in Inches.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rainfall in 24 hours.
Vladivostock	29.56	59	68	...	0	b	...
Tokio	29.53	...	...	...	0	...	...
Nagasaki	29.66	...	...	...	1	...	...
Shanghai	29.68	72	81	SE	3	c	...
Amoy	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hongkong	29.66	83	81	SSW	4	o	0.24
Haiphong	29.63	93	74	...	0	b	...
Bolinao	29.87	85	76	SE	2	b	0.41
Manila	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...

The barometer has fallen in the south. Gradients remain rather steep for south-west winds. Cloudy, warm and rather damp weather prevails.

[illegible] barometer reduced to level of the sea in inches, tenths and [illegible]—Temperature in the shade in degrees, Fahrenheit. Humidity in percentage of saturation, the [illegible] being saturated with moisture being 100.—Direction of the wind, 16 to two points.—Force of the wind according to Beaufort scale. Weather—b Blue sky, c Detached clouds, d Drizzling rain, f Fog, g Gloomy, h Hail, l Lightning, o Overcast, p Passing showers, q Squally, r Rain, s Snow, t Thunderstorm, v Visibility, w Dew, wet).—Rain in inches. [illegible] W. DONNECK.

Hongkong Observatory, 19th June, 1888.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer *Anadyr*, with the French mail of 19th ultimo, left Saigon on the 17th instant, at 5 a.m., and is due here on or about the 20th.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Abyssinia*, with the next Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the 29th ultimo, and is due here on or about the 28th instant.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Union line steamer *Balcarres Brook*, from Hamburg, left Singapore on the 15th inst., and is expected here on the 19th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s regular fortnightly steamer *Teheran*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 14th instant, and is due here on the 20th.

The Ben line steamer *Bengloe*, left Singapore on the 15th instant, and is expected here on the 21st.

The German steamer *Else*, from Hamburg, left Singapore on the 15th instant, and is expected here on the 21st.

The Navigazione Generale Italiana Co.'s steamer *Bormida*, left Singapore on the 15th instant, and is expected here on the 22nd.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Orestes*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 18th inst., and is expected here on the 24th.

Shipping.

CHI-YUEN, Chinese steamer, 1,211, R. Null, 18th June,—Shanghai, and Swatow 17th June, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

PAKSHAN, British steamer, 835, J. Young, 18th, June,—Bangkok 11th June, General.—Hop Hing.

SINDH, French steamer, 2,106, Macé, 19th June, —Shanghai 16th June, Mails and General. Messageries Maritimes.

MERIONETHSHIRE, British steamer, 1,247, R. Dowling, 19th June,—London 5th May, and Singapore 12th June, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

GLENARTNEY, British steamer, Murray, 19th June,—Singapore 13th June, General,—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HAIPHONG, British steamer, 1,122, Harris, 19th June,—Foochow 15th June, Amoy 17th, and Swatow 18th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

CICERO, British steamer, 1,013, A. George, 19th June,—Saigon 15th June, Rice and Paddy. —Adamson, Bell & Co.

ALBANY, British steamer, 1,489, E. Porter, 19th June,—Kutchinotzu 14th June, Coals.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

PALINURUS, British steamer, 1,536, T. S. Jackson, 19th June,—Singapore 13th June, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

MARIE, German steamer, T. Hohlmann, 19th June,—Haiphong 17th June, General.—A. R. Marty.

CASSANDRA, German steamer, 1,096, H. C. Thomsen, 19th June,—Singapore 13th June, General.—Siemssen & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Palamed, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.
Telamon, British steamer, for Singapore.
Namoa, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
Don Juan, Spanish steamer, for Amoy, &c.
Bantam, Dutch steamer, for Amoy.
Merionethshire, British str., for Nagasaki.

DEPARTURES.

June 18, *Hever*, German str., for Whampoa.
June 19, *Zafiro*, British steamer, for Amoy.
June 19, *Thyra*, German steamer, for Chefoo,
June 19, *Fazana*, Austro-Hungarian frigate, for Yokohama.
June 19, *Malwa*, British steamer, for Nagasaki, &c.
June 19, *Telamon*, British str., for Singapore, &c.
June 19, *Falkenburg*, German steamer, for Singapore.
June 19, *Porpoise*, British man-of-war, for Shanghai, &c.
June 19, *Rio Lima*, Portuguese gunboat, for Macao.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED

Per *Sindh*, str., from Shanghai.—For Hongkong.—Mr., Mrs. and Miss Gomez, and 2 servants, Mrs. Toeg, Rev. Demante, 1 Sister, Messrs. J. B. Gomez, Wintle, and 5 Chinese. From Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. Macleod. From Shanghai.—For Saigon.—Messrs. Baron and J. Gayet, For Singapore.—Mrs. Fabrice. For Alexandria. —Mr. and Mrs. Souhart, Mr. and Mrs. Goldman and son. For Marseilles.—Messrs. Kolbz and Brodmeier. From Yokohama.—For Saigon,—Mrs. Gleizal and Fitament. For Singapore — Mr. Pereira. For Marseilles.—Mr. Wells. From Kobe.—For Marseilles.—Mrs. Hagart and Mr. D. Lagleze.

Per *Chi-yuen*, str., from Shanghai, &c.—16 Chinese.

Per *Pakshan*, str., from Bangkok.—11 Chinese.

Per *Merionethshire*, str., from Singapore, &c. —39 Chinese.

Per *Palinurus*, str., from Singapore.—Mr. Humphreys, and 270 Chinese.

Per *Albany*, str., from Kutchinotzu.—8 Chinese.

Per *Cicero*, str., from Saigon.—60 Chinese.

Per *Glenartney*, str., from Singapore.—50 Chinese.

Per *Haiphong*, str., from Foochow, Amoy, &c. —42 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Malwa*, str., for Nagasaki.—Mr. S. Jamagata. For Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. Ribeiro, and Mr. Head.

Per *Telamon*, str., for Singapore.—4 Europeans and 200 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Palamed*, str., for Amoy.—250 Chinese.

Per *Namoa*, str., for Swatow, &c.—2 Europeans and 200 Chinese.

Per *Don Juan*, str., for Amoy.—4 Chinese.

Per *Bantam*, str., for Amoy.—40 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Pakshan* reports that she left Bangkok on the 11th instant. Had moderate monsoon in the Gulf of Siam, and in the China Sea showery weather.

The British steamship *Palinurus* reports that she left Singapore on the 13th instant. From Singapore up to arrival experienced strong south-west monsoon and high sea with overcast sky throughout.

The British steamship *Cicero* reports that she left Saigon on the 15th instant. From Cape St. James to lat. 18 west, had strong south-west wind and squally weather; thence to port had moderate south-west wind and fair weather.

The British steamship *Albany* reports that she left Kutchinotzu on the 14th instant. From Kutchinotzu to Turnabout Island had fresh winds and heavy rain; thence to port had moderate wind and sea with cloudy and overcast sky.

The Chinese steamship *Chi-yuen* reports that she left Shanghai, and Swatow on the 17th instant. From Shanghai to Swatow had winds from north-east to north with rain and squally weather. From Swatow to Hongkong winds from south to south-west with similar weather.

The British steamship *Merionethshire* reports that she left London on the 5th ultimo, and Singapore on the 12th instant. Experienced strong monsoon increasing to fresh gale with heavy squalls to the vicinity of Paracels; thence to port moderate south-west monsoon and overcast sky; arrived off Stonecutter's Island at 9 p.m. on the 18th, experienced strong easterly current throughout.

The British steamship *Haiphong* reports that she left Foochow on the 15th instant, Amoy on the 17th, and Swatow on the 18th. From Foochow experienced strong north-east to south-south-east winds with rain squalls to Amoy. From Amoy moderate southerly to south-south-east winds with heavy southerly sea and rain squalls to Swatow; thence moderate southerly winds with passing rain squalls to Hongkong. In Foochow, the steamships *Nansing*, *Tartar*, and *Laertes*. In Amoy, the steamship *Thales*. In Swatow, the steamship *China*.

Post Office.

MAIL WITHIN.

For Swatow, Amoy, & Foochow.—Per *Namoa* to-morrow, the 20th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Merionethshire*, to-day, the 20th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Taisang*, to-morrow, the 20th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Bangkok.—Per *Mongkut*, on Thursday, the 21st instant, at 10.00 A.M.

For Europe, &c., Australia, India, *viâ* Madras. —Per *Sindh*, on Thursday, the 21st instant, at 11.00 A.M.

For Yokohama and San Francisco.—Per *Belgic*, on Thursday, the 21st instant, at 12.30 P.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Yangtsze*, on Thursday, the 21st instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Singapore.—Per *Niobe*, on Tuesday, the 26th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ABERDEEN, British steamer, 2,370, Chas. Taylor, 11th June,—Shanghai 8th June, Ballast.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

ACTIV, Danish steamer, 355, N. C. Revsbeck, 18th June,—Pakhoi 15th June, and Hoihow 17th, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

AUSTIN FRIARS, British steamer, 836, George Brooker, 13th June,—Koh-si-chang 5th June, Rice.—Borneo Co., Limited.

BANTAM, Dutch steamer, 1,434, S. C. Scholten, 16th June,—Saigon 12th June, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

BELGIC, British steamer, 4,211, W. H. Walker, 5th June,—San Francisco 12th May, and and Yokohama 31st, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

CHINA, German steamer, 1,092, P. Haye, 17th June,—Cebu 12th June, Ballast.—Siemssen & Co.

DAFILA, British steamer, 536, T. C. Nielsen, 17th June,—Bangkok 10th June, Rice and Teakwood.—Bun Ho.

DANUBE, British steamer, 562, F. W. Phillips, 15th June,—Haiphong 13th June, General. —A. R. Marty.

DELCOMYN, British steamer, 1,183, T. Ekins, 10th June,—Kobe 3rd June, General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

DENBIGHSHIRE, British steamer, 1,668, S. Rickard, 2nd June,—London 22nd April, and Singapore 27th May, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

DON JUAN, Spanish steamer, 654, J. M. Marquez, 17th June,—Manila, *viâ* Amoy 16th June, General.—Brandão & Co.

FAME, British steamer, 117, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

FLINTSHIRE, British steamer, 1,017, Habekost, 11th June,—Swatow 10th June, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

FREJR, Danish steamer, 377, C. Lund, 16th June,—Haiphong 14th June, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

FUSHUN, Chinese steamer, 1,583, A. Croad, 17th June,—Whampoa 17th June, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

HAILOONG, British steamer, 783, T. G. Pocock, 10th June,—Leith 21st April, Plymouth 25th, Malta 3rd May, Port Said 8th, Suez 10th, Penang 2nd June, and Singapore 5th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

MARCIA, British steamer, 1,060, Geo. Pennick, 18th June,—Koh-si-chang 11th June, Rice. Yuen Fat Hong.

MONGKUT, British steamer, 859, Geo. Anderson, 13th June,—Bangkok 6th June, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

NAMOA, British steamer, 862, F. D. Goddard, 17th June,—Foochow 12th June, Tamsui 13th, Amoy 15th, and Swatow 16th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

NISHNY NOVGOROD, Russian steamer, 1,741, P. Ptashinsky, 16th June,—Nagasaki 12th June, General.—Melchers & Co.

PALAMED, British steamer, 1,535, C. Jackson, 16th June,—Liverpool 5th May, and Singapore 10th June, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

PHRA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,012, Fowler, 15th June,—Bangkok 9th June, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

PROPONTIS, British steamer, 1,387, Heasley, 14th June,—Java —, Sugar.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

RECORDER, British steamer, 676, C. O. Madge, 11th May,—from a cruise, Cable.—E. E., A. & C. Telegraph Co.

TAISANG, British steamer, 1,505, Jackson, 11th June,—Calcutta 27th May, Sandheads 28th, Penang 2nd June, and Singapore 5th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TETARTOS, German steamer, 1,578, T. Petersen, 16th June,—Saigon 11th June, General.—Siemssen & Co.

WEARDALE, British steamer, 1,148, R. Brecknell, 5th June,—Hamburg 29th March, General. —Russell & Co.

HONGKONG—SAILING VESSELS.

ANE CATHRINE, Danish brig, 193, N. Ankersen, 20th May,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 26th May, Coal.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

ANNA, German schooner, 347, H. Meinsdrico, 14th June,—Menado 10th May, Wood.—Siemssen & Co.

ELLA NICOLAS, German bark, 574, J. W. Meisterfeld, 11th June,—Pescadores 7th June, Ballast.—Chinese.

ERLKOENIG, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination hulk, Stonecutters' Island.—Chinese Customs.

GEORGE S. PLANSY, American bark, 1,267, Wm. C. Watland, 16th June,—New York 22nd Feb., Petroleum.—Captain.

HEINRICH, German ship, 923, F. H. Bannau, 20th May,—Middlesborough 17th Dec., Iron and Cokes.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

KAISOW, British barque, 795, William Davies, 7th June,—Middlesborough 30th January, General.—Order.

OMEGA, British bark, 480, Brown, 11th June, Newchwang 25th May, Beans.—Chinese.

RUBY, British ship, 1,392, E. C. Robbus, 11th May,—Cardiff 5th December, Coals.—Messageries Maritimes.

TARAPACA, British bark, 494, H. Kennett, 11th June,—Sandakan 15th May, Timber.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

TETUAN, German bark, 138, Röper, 1st April,—Singapore 29th January, Hardwood and Timber.—Chinese.

VELOCITY, British bark, 491, R. Martin, 3rd May,—Honolulu 21st March, General.—Pustau & Co.

YOUNG SIAM, Siamese bark, 789, G. Kock, 16th June,—Put back, General.—Chinese.

To be Let.

MACAO.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED OR PARTLY FURNISHED.

A BUNGALOW, opposite the Public Gardens, at the western end of the Praya Grande. Excellent water supply, and Servants quarters attached. Rent very moderate.

Apply to

A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Macao.

Macao, 3rd April, 1888. [368

TO LET.

HOUSE AT THE PEAK.

FIVE ROOMS, GRASS TENNIS COURT. Furnished or Unfurnished.

For Particulars apply to the Undersigned,

C. H. GRACE.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1888. [567

TO BE LET.

A SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE in Richmond Terrace,—containing 6 Comfortable Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms and convenient Out Offices.

A New Story has just been added to the Servants' Quarters.

Apply to

MR. JOHN WILLMOTT, Hongkong Dispensary.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1888. [131

TO LET.

SECOND and THIRD FLOORS of HOUSE No. 8, Stanley Street.

For particulars apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1888. [586

TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."

GODOWN in ICE HOUSE LANE, lately occupied by Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, from the 1st August.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1888 [12

Intimations.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEW AND ACCELERATED DIRECT SERVICE TO LONDON VIA MARSEILLES FROM JAPAN AND CHINA.

ON the 19th May at NOON, and fortnightly thereafter, until further notice, the Company will maintain a DIRECT SERVICE between Hongkong and London *via* Marseilles.

This improved service will *abolish all Transhipments*, and it is intended that it shall maintain a high reputation for quick transit, careful delivery of Cargo, and for Passenger accommodation and cuisine.

The attention of Passengers is specially called to the greatly improved *second-saloon* accommodation and attendance.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1888. [488

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHIA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE MIIKE COAL MINE.

BUNKER COALS can be supplied to any Steamer lying in the harbour or coming alongside the KOWLOON WHARF on application to the Undersigned.

Y. FUKUHARA, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1888. [105

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Vessels discharging Bombay Cotton and Cotton Yarn, at the Kowloon Wharves will have free storage for 14 days from arrival, after which a RENT of 3 Cents per Bale per Month will be charged.

ISAAC HUGHES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1887. [32

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Company is prepared to Tranship Cargo from its Godowns at Kowloon or West Point to any Steamer in the harbour, and to bring Cargo across from Kowloon to any place on the Praya at the usual rates.

By Order,

ISAAC HUGHES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1888. [428

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Balcarres Brook	Hamburg	June 19th	Russell & Co.
Teheran	Bombay	June 20th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Anadyr	Marseilles	June 20th	Messageries Maritimes.
Else	Hamburg	June 21st	Siemssen & Co.
Bengloe	Singapore	June 21st	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Bormida	Singapore	June 22nd	Carlowitz & Co.
Orestes	Liverpool	June 24th	Butterfield & Swire.
Abyssinia	Vancouver	June 28th	Adamson, Bell & Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London, via Suez Canal	Glenorchy	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About June 24th.
London, via Suez Canal	Oopack	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	About June 21st.
Marseilles, via Saigon, &c.	Sindh	Messageries Maritimes.	June 21st, at noon.
Bremen, & Ports of Call	Sachsen	Melchers & Co.	July 5th, at 9 a.m.
Genoa, & Ports of Call	Bormida	Carlowitz & Co.	June 30th, at 10 a.m.
Havre, Hamburg, &c.	Niobe	Siemssen & Co.	June 26th, at noon.
Vancouver, B.C., via K., &c.	Aberdeen	Adamson, Bell & Co.	June 21st, at 3 p.m.
San Francisco, via Y'hama	Belgic	O. & O. S. S. Co.	June 21st, at 1 p.m.
San Francisco, via Y'hama	City of Peking	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	June 30th, at 3 p.m.
Calcutta, via Straits	Taisang	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-morrow, at 3 p.m.
Bangkok	Mongkut	Yuen Fat Hong	June 21st, at noon.
Kobe and Yokohama	Bengloe	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	About June 22nd.
Nagasaki, Kobe, &c.	Merionethshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Palinurus	Butterfield & Swire	June 21st.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Palamed	Butterfield & Swire	To-morrow, daylight.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Orestes	Butterfield & Swire	June 26th.
Shanghai, Kobe, &c.	Anadyr	Messageries Maritimes.	About June 20th.
Shanghai	Yangtsze	Siemssen & Co.	June 21st, at 4 p.m.
Manila	Dafila	Ah Yon & Co.	June 21st, at 4 p.m.
Manila, via Amoy	Don Juan	Brandão & Co.	To-morrow, at 2 p.m.
Coast Ports	Namoa	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.

Intimations.

W. POWELL & CO.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

WE respectfully call the attention of Shipowners and Captains to the immense facilities at our command for undertaking and executing all orders for SHIP'S UPHOLSTERY, BEDDING and LINEN of every description. Good Workmanship and dispatch guaranteed. Estimates Free.

W. POWELL & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, Hongkong, 31st May, 1888. [6

INTIMATION.

F. Blackhead & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, AND *PROVISION MERCHANTS* *NAVY CONTRACTORS,* AND *GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,*

No. 11, Praya Central,

(Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS for

RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION FOR THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS PRESERVATIVE AGAINST ROTTING, DECAY, &c., of WOOD.

CHR. MOTZ & Co.'s BORDEAUX, CLARETS

IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE, LA GRANDE MARQUE.

FLENSBURG STOCKBEER, ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS, AND EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES *ALWAYS IN STOCK* AT REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF COALS SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1885. [85

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1885. [25

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS for Louis Audemars' Watches, awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtländer and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.

No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [707

FOR SALE AT MACAO.

ON MODERATE TERMS.

AN extensive property—on the business side of the town, consisting of TEN STRONGLY BUILT GODOWNS, with Rooms above suitable for Offices or Dwelling Houses; Six small Dwelling Houses, attached to a Chinese Hong; and a piece of spare ground suitable for building purposes.

There are two separate entrances to the property, one opening on the Harbour close to the Steamboat Co.'s Wharf.

For full particulars, apply to "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1888. [366

FOR SALE CHEAP.

ABOUT TEN TONS OF ASPHALTE.

Apply to

A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Macao.

Macao, 3rd April, 1888. [367

FOR SALE.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SACCONES' SHERRY, PORT, CLARETS. CHAMPAGNE. HOCKS, BURGUNDY. BRANDY, WHISKIES, ALE, STOUT. MACHINERY, COOKING STOVES. SCALES, BICYCLES and TRICYCLES. PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH. PIANOS, SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. SODA WATER MACHINERY, Gas Engines. VELOCIPEDE HORSES. EMPIRE LUBRICATORS. ICE MAKING MACHINES. BICYCLE WHEELS for JINRICKSHAWS.

Apply to

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1888. [11

FOR SALE.

GERMAN BEER.

BRAUEREI "ZUR EICHE," KIEL.

$7.25 per Case of 4 Dozen Quarts.
9.00 " " 8 " Pints.

EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co., Sole Agents, Hongkong and China.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1887. [463

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS, NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 46, QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL. [604

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND.

L. MALLORY, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1888. [631

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS' MERCHANT, NAVY, NAVY BOILED, LONG FLAX, CROWN CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1888. [603

BOWRINGTON FOUNDRY, EAST POINT, HONGKONG.

A. G. GORDON & Co.

A. G. GORDON & Co. are prepared to undertake every description of ENGINEERING and SHIP-BUILDING WORK, both afloat and ashore, on most reasonable terms.

PUNCTUALITY AND FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF STEAM LAUNCHES, REPAIRS TO THE ENGINES AND BOILERS OF STEAMERS, CASTINGS, &c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1888. [41

Printed and Published by ROBERT FRASER SMITH, at the Telegraph Office, No. 2 Victoria, Hongkong.

men out of irons, or we will do no more duty." I refused, and they went forward. Shortly after, I let Bolson out, and half an hour after that, the crew came aft again and said "you put the ship into Hongkong, or we will do no more duty." Brennan was the spokesman; I refused. Someone of the crew sang out "when the ship gets far enough North we will throw the yards aback." They did not threaten me. My ship is 20 years old. I did not intend to run her on shore on Bankn. I saw another ship ashore near me. The carpenter has not expressed any fears about the ship owing to her being ashore The night Bolson was in irons the crew first said that they wanted the ship to be put into Hongkong to be examined; this was a month after she was ashore, and had they had any fears about the ship they would have spoken about it at the time, when she was close to Singapore. I put into Manila because they had refused to work, and they did not turn to till we had made the land. In Manila I went ashore at 10 a.m. by the steam-ferry and returned by the same ferry about 5 pm. The first person who spoke to me was the chief mate, who said the fore-peak was full of water and that they were pumping it out. I did not go near it; the sea-cock was open, I know. Next day, about noon, I went to see it with the surveyor. I had never been there before that voyage. The ship left Cardiff on March 29th. The coals are kept there for the ship's use; they were put in at sea, on the voyage. The place had the ship's stores in, amongst other things. Two tons of coals were put in at Bombay, but I don't remember by whom. The casing round the pipe was complete when I had seen it before. I don't know how many crow-bars are on board. The carpenter uses crow-bars, but who made the marks on the casing I don't know. I ordered the mate to shut the stop cock, after which, of course, there could be no fear, but the ship would have gone down by the head. If the bulkhead had given way the ship would have foundered; and it might have given way, as the ship is old.

The case was adjourned at this stage till 2.30 p.m. to-morrow.

THE BENJAMIN v. WAINEWRIGHT CASE.

At Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court, Shanghai, on June 13th, Mr. R. A. Mowat, Acting Chief Justice, delivered judgment in this sensational suit.

His lordship said:—

The plaintiff in this case is the widow of Benjamin David Benjamin, recently deceased. The defendant has been a Solicitor of this Court since 1872. One of his clients was Benjamin, for whom he began to act in May 1877, and for whom he continued to act practically until Benjamin's death on the 9th January last.

In February 1885 the plaintiff obtained a decree of judicial separation from her husband, together with an order directing him to pay her by way of alimony the sum of Tls. 150 monthly, and the costs of the proceedings. On the 28th December, 1887, she filed an affidavit, alleging that on that date there was due to her under the order the sum of Tls. 2,331.40—an allegation that is not disputed—and alleging further that, as she was informed by her husband and believed, the defendant was indebted to him in more than that amount. Upon this the usual garnishee order was made, attaching all debts due or accruing due from the defendant as garnishee to Benjamin, and a subsequent order directed that the judgment creditor and the garnishee should proceed to the trial of issues wherein the judgment creditor should be plaintiff and the garnishee defendant, and that the question to be tried therein should be whether the garnishee was indebted to the judgment debtor on the 28th December, 1887. Issues were subsequently prepared on behalf of the plaintiff and approved by the defendant. They are as follows:—

1.—Whether the said Robert Ernest Wainewright was on the 28th day of December, 1887, indebted to Benjamin David Benjamin.

2.—Whether the said Robert Ernest Wainewright was on the 28th day of December, 1887, accountable to Benjamin David Benjamin for monies received by the said Robert Ernest Wainewright on account of the said Benjamin David Benjamin and for monies received by the said Robert Ernest Wainewright as Solicitor from the said Benjamin David Benjamin on account of fees and disbursements or otherwise.

3.—Whether the sum of Taels 45,000 or thereabouts received by the said Robert Ernest Wainewright in or about the month of October 1882 was received by him for the use of the said Benjamin David Benjamin and whether on the 28th day of December, 1887, a balance remained due to the said Benjamin David Benjamin in respect of such sum so received.

The said Luna Benjamin maintaining the affirmative and the said Robert Ernest Wainewright the negative thereof respectively.

4.—If the said Robert Ernest Wainewright was indebted to the said Benjamin David Benjamin on the 28th day of December, 1887, in what sum was he so indebted.

At the close of the hearing the 4th issue was by consent altered to run as follows:—

4.—If the said Robert Ernest Wainewright was indebted to the said Benjamin David Benjamin on the 28th December, 1887, was he indebted to the extent of Tls. 2,331.40, or, if not, to what less extent?

The sum of Tls. 45,000 mentioned in the 3rd issue is referred to in a letter dated 27th December, 1887, and addressed to the defendant by Benjamin. Mrs. Benjamin had returned to her husband some little time before this. He was then extremely ill, indeed he died within a fortnight after the letter was written. It was in these terms:—

Shanghai, 27th December, 1887.

MY DEAR WAINEWRIGHT,—I have handed you (Tls. 45,000) Forty-five Thousand Taels in Bank notes, which I received from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., and out of which amount you have paid on my account as follows:—

To Captain Law about	Tls. 7,000
" the Purser	" 3,000
" me at times including the sum of Tls. 2,500 paid to R. A. Gubbay, Esq.	" 8,000
	Tls. 20,000
Balance owing to me	" 25,000 less your charges.

Kindly hand over the balance for the benefit of my wife and children.

Yours sincerely,
B. D. B.

W. B. JAMIESON,
Witness.

It had been enclosed to defendant in the following letter from Mrs. Benjamin's Counsel:—

Shanghai, 27th December, 1887.

MY DEAR WAINEWRIGHT,—I enclose a letter to your address from Mr. B. D. Benjamin, referring to a sum of Forty-five (Thousand) Taels handed to you on his account, in which, after giving credit for certain payments made by you, he states there is a balance owing to him of Twenty-five thousand Taels less your charges, and he requests you to hand over the balance for the benefit of his wife and children on behalf of Mrs. Benjamin I shall be glad to know what deduction has to be made for your charges from the Twenty-five thousand Taels, and what you propose to do with reference to the payment of the net balance.

Yours truly,
H. S. WILKINSON.

to which the defendant replied:—

Shanghai, 28th December, 1887.

MY DEAR WILKINSON,—In reply to your letter of yesterday re Benjamin with an enclosure written by Mr. Silas, all I have to say is that I will have my bills of costs made out as soon as I can, and will then render an account of the sum to which you refer. Meanwhile, I have only to add that I do not owe Mr. Benjamin one cent, as he is well aware.

Yours truly,
R. E. WAINEWRIGHT.

At the commencement of the case, Mr. Wainewright admitted the receipt of the Tls. 45,000, and he accordingly began. In the witness box he produced an account dated April, 1888 (that is, three months after Benjamin's death), and headed "Mr. R. E. Wainewright in account with the Estate of Mr. Benjamin, deceased." He therein charged himself with the receipt of the Tls. 45,000 in question, and credited himself with sundry payments, which in all left a balance (as corrected by his evidence) in his favour of Tls. 6,604.60. The question in this case arises out of the first only of these payments, which is thus entered in the account:—

"1885, October 19th—Self, amount agreed as remuneration for case against E. D. Sassoon & Co., and costs to date Tls. 25,000"

This is the sum referred to in the first two letters quoted. In support of that payment to himself out of the Tls. 45,000 which he received on his client's behalf Mr. Wainewright relied upon the following document:—

Shanghai, 19th October, 1885.

I the undersigned Benjamin David Benjamin do hereby declare and certify to all whom it may come—that previous to my legal adviser Mr. R. E. Wainewright leaving for Hongkong on the 11th of September last for the purpose of endeavouring to obtain from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. compensation for their frauds upon me and as the consideration for his going to Hongkong and taking such subsequent measures might be necessary I agreed with the said R. E. Wainewright that out of any money which might be recovered from the said Messrs. Sassoon he should be entitled to retain the sum of Twenty-five Thousand Taels for his own use and benefit (it being understood that the said sum, if received by him, was to cover all my indebtedness to him up to date) and that I hereby confirm the said agreement and arrangement.

B. D. BENJAMIN.

That document, Mr. Wainewright stated in his evidence, was drawn up by himself, was written out by himself, and was signed by Benjamin in his (Wainewright's) house, no other person being present. In cross-examination Mr. Wainewright explained the inconsistency between so much of the language of his letter of the 28th December to plaintiff's Counsel, and the existence of the agreement, by stating that he did not wish to give any information to the persons who were then surrounding Benjamin, as he believed some of them to be capable of concocting evidence to impeach the agreement if they came to know of it. He stated further in cross examination that his bill of costs in the matter in question, made up in the ordinary way, "would not be much less than Tls. 10,000," exclusive of disbursements; and it appeared that the antecedent unpaid costs would amount to some Tls. 3,000.

At the outset of his case, as I understood him, he cited the Solicitor's Remuneration Act of 1881 (44 and 45 Vict. c. 44) as justifying and supporting an agreement of the kind, but at the close of his case, he said he would rely on the earlier Act of 1870 (33 and 34 Vict. c. 28). At this time it had become apparent that the Act of 1881, relating, as it did, only to conveyancing and other non-contentious business, had no application at all to the matter in question.

The plaintiff's Counsel, in opening his case in reply, argued that the agreement was bad even under the Act of 1870, inasmuch as it was not signed by both parties, and he cited in support of that position the case of *In re* Lewis (L. R. 1 Q. B. D. 724). He contended further that the agreement was illegal as being in the nature of champerty, and quoted on that point *In re* Attorneys' and Solicitors' Act, 1870 (L. R. 1 Ch. D. 573). He said he would also contend, if need be, on the evidence, that Benjamin never apprehended the effect of the agreement, but that, even if he did, he was under "undue influence" within the meaning of that term in cases of solicitor and client. As it appeared to me that if either of the first two objections were sustained, there would be an end to the case without the plaintiff having to give any evidence at all, I called on Mr. Wainewright to reply to them, which he did at the adjourned hearing.

He began then by admitting that the case was narrowed down to the question whether the agreement could stand, but before dealing with the two objections in question, he took certain technical points (as he characterised them) in reply to the purely technical case which, he said, had been made against him. I will refer to these later on. Meanwhile I proceed with his answer to the objections to the validity of the agreement.

In reply to *In re* Lewis, he pointed out that the agreement there was signed by the solicitor (while in the present case the client had signed it), and quoted Lord Thesiger's remarks on that case in Bewley *v.* Atkinson (L. R. 13 Ch. D. at p. 299), decided in 1879. The Lord Justice there certainly seemed to indicate a doubt as to whether it were necessary that both parties should sign an agreement under the Solicitors' Act, but the decision in *In re* Lewis has been followed in a case subsequent to Bewley *v.* Atkinson, and, as it happens, on the very point in the present case. In *In re* Raven (30 W. R. 134), tried in 1881, the agreement had been signed by the client alone, and Fry, J., in giving judgment, said:—"This agreement is signed by Mrs. Pitt only." It is said by the applicant that that is not an agreement in writing within the meaning of the statute. I think that proposition is correct. The Act says 'an agreement in writing.' What is an agreement in writing? There must be a document which shall show all the terms of the bargain between the parties, and shew by writing the accession of both parties to those terms. So it was held in *In re* Lewis, *ex parte* Munro, which decision, in my opinion, is correct, having regard to the words of the Act."

I sustain, therefore, the first objection taken by the plaintiff's Counsel to the validity of the agreement under the Act of 1870, and it follows that we have to look at the agreement as it would stand under the earlier Act of 1843. The case of Philby *v.* Hazle (29 L. J. C.P. 370), decided in 1860, at once settles that question. There the four judges of the Common Pleas all held that an agreement between an attorney and his client, under which the attorney was to be paid a lump sum for business done by him, was void; the attorney was entitled to have his taxed costs, but nothing more. The same rule was laid down in 1867 in *In re* Brady (15 W.R. 638), where Lord Romily, M.R., said, "As to the bill of 100 guineas, I am of opinion that the agreement beforehand to accept a sum in lieu of costs is not legal."

The result, therefore, is that the agreement cannot stand under any of the Acts, and consequently I might pass over the other objection to the agreement viz, that it is void on the ground of champerty, but as there was considerable discussion on that branch of the case, and as it is no doubt of general importance, I think it proper to deal with it also.

The case here relied on by the plaintiff was one before the late Master of the Rolls, Sir George Jessel, and is reported, in L.R. 1 Ch. D. 573, and 45 L.J. Ch. 47, under the title *In re* Attorneys' and Solicitors' Act 1870. There, by an agreement between solicitors and their clients, it was stipulated that in the event of the solicitors succeeding in recovering certain property for the clients, they should receive, in addition to the costs ordinarily allowed as between solicitor and client, 10 per cent. on the value of the property recovered, and that if no property should be recovered beyond a certain legacy mentioned in the agreement, no percentage should be paid on the amount of such legacy, but the solicitors should receive merely costs out of pocket. Before anything was done in pursuance of the agreement, the solicitors submitted it, under the provisions of the Act, to the Taxing-master for his opinion whether it was fair and reasonable. The Taxing-master certified that in his opinion the agreement was in contravention of the 11th section of the Act, but required the opinion of a Court of Equity to be taken thereon. The matter came before Sir George Jessel, who thus expressed himself: "To guard against champerty, section 11 provides that nothing in the Act contained shall be construed to give validity to any purchase by a solicitor of the interest, or any part of the interest, of his client in any suit, action, or other contentious proceeding to be brought or maintained, or to give validity to any agreement by which a solicitor retained to prosecute any suit or action, stipulates for payment only in the event of success in such suit, action, or proceeding; in short, any agreement which amounts to champerty." He then, while holding that the opinion of the Court could not at that time be taken on the agreement, as nothing had then become payable under it, added—"I may say, however, for the guidance of the parties, that in my opinion this agreement is pure champerty, giving as it does to the solicitor in the contingency of success what is equivalent to a tenth part of the property to be recovered."

Mr. Wainewright cited in reply to this authority the cases of Rees *v.* Williams (L.R. 10 Ex. 200) and Spry *v.* Potter (26 L.J. Q.B. 64), and referred to a passage in the judgment in Knight *v.* Bowyer (26 L.J. Ch. at p. 773) and to Roscoe's "Criminal Evidence." But in neither Rees *v.* Williams nor Spry *v.* Potter were the facts at all such as to come within the rule—which after all is a very old one—laid down by Sir George Jessel. In the former there was no question of property to be recovered, and the latter was not a case of a solicitor—though there too the agreement was held to be illegal. Nor does the passage in the judgment in Knight *v.* Bowyer assist the defendant. For when the language of Lord Romilly is carefully looked at, it will be seen that he was there dealing with two separate objections to the right of the plaintiffs to bring the suit. The first, which he said he laid aside, but which he did touch upon, was what was originally only an equitable doctrine, viz., that a solicitor cannot purchase his client's interest in a suit, and it was *that* objection which he said the client alone, and not a third person in the suit, could maintain. He then passed—or, more strictly speaking, returned—from that to the other objection, that of champerty, which equally would have been a sound objection (but this both at law and in equity) if the facts in the case established it—which he held they did not. I pass by the reference to "Roscoe's Criminal Evidence," because we are here dealing not with a criminal prosecution for an offence, but with the question of what has been held, as between solicitor and client, to make an agreement illegal and void on the ground of champerty.

But Mr. Wainewright then says, Assuming the law to be that a stipulation for payment in the event only of success, is champerty, it does not appear from the agreement in the present case that Benjamin was not to pay costs even if nothing was recovered. The short answer to that contention is, that if liability for costs in any event were a part of the agreement, it should have appeared in it. I have not overlooked the fact that the agreement was not put into writing till after money had been recovered, but the agreement purports to state what was the original verbal agreement. Nor can I bring myself for a moment to doubt that, whatever Mr. Wainewright may now imagine his ideas were then, Benjamin at any rate would have been very much surprised if, nothing having been recovered, he had yet been told that he had come under an obligation to pay a very large bill of costs. *Res ipsa loquitur.* The amount of remuneration stipulated for (Tls. 22,000, that is after deducting the earlier costs), and Benjamin's state of poverty (as the defendant describes it), alike point to the inference that the agreement meant Tls. 25,000 or nothing. But, apart from any such inference, I rest my decision here on the two familiar legal maxims, *Expressium facit tessare tacitum*, and *Verba chartarum fortius accipiuntur contra proferentem.* Mr. Wainewright drew the document which he relies on, and it is silent on the matter in question. And I would here point out that, if it is silent on that point, it is very explicit on another point, viz. that the remuneration was to come *out of the money recovered.* Now, I take it, that is a stipulation which the law does not allow a solicitor to make; it is an additional mark of champerty. In Strange *v.* Brennan (10 Jur. 649), where the agreement was that the attorney was to have 10 per cent. on the sum recovered exclusive of law charges, it was contended on his behalf that it was not a case of champerty, but the Lord Chancellor interposed—"Is it not exact champerty? It is to divide the produce of a suit?" And it seems to me that the objection to such agreements which has existed from the earliest times, viz., that they were against the policy of the law inasmuch as they tended to the increase of litigation, and partook of the nature of wagers as to the issues of suits, has simply received statutory expression in the 11th section of the Act of 1870. When by that Act, for the first time, solicitors were permitted to charge for their services on a different basis than had hitherto been permitted, that section was inserted to re-affirm the old law against champerty. When the later Act of 1881, on the other hand, was passed, we find no such proviso inserted, because that Act dealt with remuneration for non-contentious business only, and there was no such mischief to be guarded against in that class of business.

Having thus held that both the objections to the validity of the agreement are well-founded, it only remains now to consider whether the three technical points, as the defendant called them, which I left to be considered later, avail him. The first is that the procedure for attachment of debts cannot be applied in respect of an unascertained balance. Four cases were cited on the point (Johnson *v.* Diamond, 24 L. J. Ex. 217, Jones *v.* Thompson, 27 L.J. Q.B. 234, Hall *v.* Pritchett, L.R. 3 Q.B.D. 215, and Webb *v.* Stenton, L.R. 11 Q.B.D. 518), but none of them appear to me to support that contention, or indeed to be in any way applicable to the present case, which (it is sufficient to say) is distinguished from them all by the fact of the undisputed receipt by the defendant of a definite sum of money belonging to the judgment debtor for which he has not accounted.

On the 2nd point, viz, that a judgment-creditor cannot set up a claim which the judgment-debtor never set up—no cases were cited, and I apprehend none could be cited. The fact that the judgment-debtor attempted to assert a claim, cannot affect the existence of the right given to the judgment-creditor of claiming money due to the judgment-debtor when it can be found. If it were otherwise, debtors would be able to place or leave funds in the hands of third persons and so defeat their creditors.

The 3 point, that none of the Solicitors' Acts apply out here does not, in the circumstances of the case, seem to me to require notice.

The defendant's whole case, then not only the substantial but also the technical points, having been thus reviewed, I have only now to decide the 4th issue, as amended at the hearing: Was the defendant indebted to the judgment-debtor on the 28th Dec., 1887, to the extent of Tls. 2,331.40; or, if not, to what less extent? On the defendant's own evidence, I find that he was so indebted to at least that amount. His own estimate of his bill of costs is Tls. 10,000, exclusive of disbursements (which were stated to be Tls. 880); there was a bill for antecedent costs of about Tls. 3,000 (also an estimate); and the account, as corrected by his evidence, shows (omitting the money claimed under the agreement) a balance in his favour of Tls. 6,604.60 When these sums are added together, there is left out of the Tls. 25,000, more than the amount due to the judgment creditor.

Mr. Wilkinson moved for judgment for the amount claimed.

Mr. Wainewright said that considering the very short notice he ought to have a little time before final judgment was pronounced.

His lordship—Certainly. There is no hurry, I take it.

Mr. Wilkinson said he only made the application because he thought it might be convenient for the Court; but he was quite prepared to accede to Mr. Wainewright's application.

Mr. Wainewright said he thought it might be deferred till Monday, if that would be convenient to the Court.

His lordship said he thought there was something down for hearing on Monday.

Mr. Wilkinson said he was happy to inform his lordship that the case referred to had been settled.

His Lordship—Then let it be on Monday, in chambers.

Mr. Wainewright said he did not care where it was, but he thought it might as well be in open Court.

His lordship expressed his assent, and the Court rose.—*N. C. Daily News.*

THE TEA FREIGHTS TO LONDON.

The following communication from a "Tea Shipper," which appears in the Foochow *Echo* of the 11th inst., will be read with interest:—

It would be interesting to know who is responsible for the perfectly gratuitous information in your issue of the 9th inst.—that as "The current rate of freight at Hankow for tea is as low as £1 per ton, we believe Foochow will have just as low rate of freight later on."

As a matter of fact the unnecessary reduction in freights at Hankow to 20/- per ton was the result of ridiculous competition between the steamers *Ningchow*, *Benvenue*, and *Antenor*—which of the three was the culprit in "cutting under" must be well known to those in Hankow. However, as soon as these vessels were full the *Glamorganshire* put up the rate to 30/- per ton (the miserably low rate taken by the first "Glen" boat) while the rate for Holt's steamers was advertised in Shanghai at 40/- through from Hankow.

The time-honoured adage "Live and let live" would seem to be undreamt of in the philosophy of shipowners. If their quarrels and jealousies merely brought disaster upon themselves it would be their own concern. As it is these undesirable and unasked for reductions in rate of freight, indirectly find their way into the pockets of the natives, who are thereby encouraged to increase supplies, generally at the expense of quality of the teas, and the export becomes accelerated to the certain loss to shippers.

To a casual observer it must seem incomprehensible that what should be a sound trade is allowed to be jeopardized, if not entirely ruined in consequence of the tyrannical and intolerable policy of a few steamer owners.

The remedy is simple and is in the hands of the shippers upon whom the steamer lines are dependent for their very existence.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

On 2nd June there was a tremendous hailstorm at Yangchow (Kiangsu Province), hailstones falling as large as eggs, and doing much damage to the barley in the fields.

* * *

As so much wood is required for the construction of the North Formosa Railroad, the Governor of the island, Liu Ming-chuan, has bought for Tls. 160,000 certain machines moved by steam power, 10 or more in number, which cut wood by machinery, and has engaged two foreigners to superintend operations.

* * *

The *Hu-pao* states that the Woosung petty official Chang who was convicted at Soochow and sentenced to banishment to the Black Dragon River (Amoor) for having a man named Wang Yün-heng beaten to death in his Yamên, committed suicide on the 26th May in prison by swallowing 2 oz. of opium.

* * *

The *Hu Pao* gives *in extenso* a proclamation in colloquial language by the magistrate of Pun Yü, one of the two districts of Canton, called forth by the many robberies which have occurred there lately, carefully explaining that the robber's profession is an unprofitable and dangerous one, and advising the people to earn their living in more respectable ways.

* * *

Outside the Süan-wu Gate of Peking in Ping-ma-sze Street, lived a man called Wang, whose wife, only 18 years old, a meek and virtuous woman, was constantly persecuted and nagged at by her husband's old mother, to whom, strictly obeying the Chinese rules of filial piety, she never retorted. One evening, after enduring an unusually cruel scolding, goaded to desperation, the poor young wife jumped down a well in front of the house to drown herself. A native yellow dog fortunately immediately afterwards attracted the attention of the neighbours by jumping, barking and howling round the well, and finally by leaping down into it. A man went down the well and found the poor young woman still alive; she was rescued, and eventually recovered, but the yellow dog had already sacificed his life in return for the kindness with which his young mistress had always treated him.

* * *

About 5 *li* outside the Yung-ting Gate of Peking, at a place called Liang-shui Ho (Cold-water River), there is a delightful little lake, surrounded by umbrageous trees, where the people love to go angling in summer evenings. On the 26th of May the anglers suddenly became aware of a strange creature floating upon the water large as a roof-beam, earless, eyeless, noseless, tongueless, formless and shapeless. One of the anglers, a man called Li, touched it lightly with his rod in sport. The thing, with a furious snort, dived, and disappeared from view. Immediately the water rose, and flooded the surrounding country to a depth of several feet; the people being seen flying from the inundation to higher ground, and ten cottages being washed down. The next morning it was found that two men had been drowned. What a pity, says the *Hu-pao*, that we had no longer the bright sword of Chow Hino-hou, to slay this marine monster.

To-day's Advertisements.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the CITY HALL, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of July, 1888, at 2.30 of the CLOCK, in the Afternoon, when the subjoined resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Company held on the 18th day of June, 1888, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association and under the provisions of the Companies Ordinances 1865 to 1886."

Should the Resolution be confirmed a further Resolution will be proposed at the same Meeting.

That the Board of Directors for the time being and the Secretary, in accordance with the provisions in the Articles of the said Company, be appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.

Dated the 18th day of June, 1888.

By Order of the Board,
SAML. J. GOWER,
Secretary.

616]

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Spanish Steamer

"DON JUAN,"

Captain Marquez, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 20th instant, at 2 P.M. instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BRANDAO & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1888. [605

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"YANGTSZE,"

Captain C Tönningsen, will be despatched for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1888. [614

STEAM TO STRAITS, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY, connecting at COLOMBO with the Company's Steamer "CHUSAN" for LONDON & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"TEHERAN"

will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1888. [615

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.

(PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"BOKHARA"

will leave for the above places on TUESDAY, the 3rd July, at DAYLIGHT.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1888. [3

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"PEKIN"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the outward English Mail.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1888. [3

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, ADEN, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON;

ALSO,

MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "NEPAUL," Captain S. F. Cole, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON direct, VIA SUEZ CANAL and usual Ports of call on SATURDAY, the 30th June, at NOON.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office, until 4 P.M., on the day before sailing.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 19th June, 1888. [3

ZETLAND LODGE, No. 525.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 23rd instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1888. [620

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

10,000 WHITNEY KENNEDY'S improved WINCHESTER MUSKETS, 17 Shots, Model 1873.

Also,

10 MILLION CARTRIDGES FOR SAME.

These Muskets must possess the following advantages over the old pattern Winchester Muskets:—More simple in mechanism, act quicker, cannot get out of order, all the openings must close automatically so as to prevent sand or dust entering the breech, and must be altogether stronger and safer.

In outward appearance and handling they do not differ. They must fire the same Cartridge of Cal 44.

TERMS OF CONTRACT.

The whole must arrive in Hongkong on or before the 31st January, 1889.

25 % of amount of Contract can be paid into one of the local Banks (as bargain money) on signing of contract, and the balance after arrival of Muskets and Cartridges in Hongkong and found equal to samples, which must be forwarded to the advertisers with the Tender.

All samples not approved of will be returned to senders.

Tenders, in writing, to be sent to the Undersigned, on or before the 25th instant.

CHINESE-DEPUTY,
Care of the Office of this paper.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1888. [618

NOTICE.

WE have this day started as SHARE and GENERAL BROKERS under the name and style of TOEG & GUBBAY.

R. E. TOEG.
V. A. GUBBAY.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1888. [617

THE "FOUR CROWNS" RESTAURANT AND READING ROOM,
No. 14, COCHRANE STREET.

MEALS at all hours at moderate charges. Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, and Aerated Waters. Musical Entertainment.

ADOLF STERN,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1888. [619

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL.

CITY HALL, HONGKONG,

SUCCESS CROWNED OUR EFFORTS!
UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM!!
A GLORIOUS REGEPTION TENDERED TO
WASH NORTON'S FAMOUS WORLD OF WONDERS.

SECOND GRAND PERFORMANCE,
THIS EVENING,
the 19th June, 1888.

MR. & MRS. WASH NORTON,
Refined Sketch Artists.

THE MONARCHS OF GROTESQUES,
THE HARVEY BROTHERS
(WILLIAM AND CHARLES).

The Great Original Egyptian, and Oriental Necromancer,
ACHMED ALI BEY,
In his unique Entertainment of Egyptian, Arabian and Hindoo Illusions.
ASSISTED BY MISS HAIDA.

ALBERT LINTON,
The Wonderful Young Lightning Sketch Artist.

MR. WASH NORTON,
In his Astounding Quick Changes.

FZITKA, THE ENTRANCED LADY,
Or Floating in the Air, &c., &c.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—
Dress Circle and Stalls $2.00
Pit 1.00

Seats can be reserved at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, LIMITED, under Hongkong Hotel.

Doors open at 8.30 P.M., Performance commences at 9 O'CLOCK.

CHAS. DERMER,
General Agent.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1888. [608

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"MERIONETHSHIRE,"

Dowling, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports at NOON, TO-MORROW, the 20th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1888. [595

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "MERIONETHSHIRE," FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods, are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and for from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th instant, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 25th instant, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1888. [595

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"TAISANG,"

Captain Jackson, will be despatched as above, TO-MORROW, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M.

This Steamer has Superior First Class Accommodation, specially constructed to meet the requirements of tropical climates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1888. [592

Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... $1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1888. [150

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents, in conjunction with Messrs. TURNER & Co., for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at CURRENT RATES.

W. HEWETT & Co.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1888. [573

GENERAL NOTICE

THE ON LAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL TO $833,333.3.

RESERVE FUND $240,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

EU SING, Esq. | LO YEUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1887. [877

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WATSON'S

A STRINGENT LEMONADE.

Is an excellent stomachic and preventative of Diarrhœa and is recommended by the Faculty.

During the present Season, avoid all doubtful food, impure water, over fatigue, and impure air.

A bottle of ASIATIC CORDIAL, and a bottle of their fine old LIQUEUR BRANDY, are useful things to have in the house.

The following DISINFECTANTS are reduced in price:—

PERMANGANATE FLUID (similar to Condy) 50c. per bottle or $1 per 2 gallon jar.

CARBOLIC ACID 75c. per quart bottle.

JEYES' FLUID, CHLORIDE of LIME and other Disinfectants at usual prices.

Special quotations for wholesale quantities.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

FIRST CHEMIC DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

16th June 1888.

BIRTH.

At the Imperial Russian Consulate, Shanghai, on the 14th June, 1888, the wife of J. E. REDING, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 13th instant, at H.B.M.'s Consulate General and Union Church, Shanghai, JEANNIE, daughter of Capt. Whittle, to JOHN HALL Osborne.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1888.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter.)

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE EMPEROR

LONDON, June 16th.

The funeral of the late Emperor will take place on Monday at the Friedens Kirche, Potsdam. Widespread grief is expressed for the Emperor's death. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with Prince Albert Victor of Wales, have started for Berlin.

THE NEW EMPEROR.

The accession of Emperor William the Second has been notified abroad but the publication of the edict will be deferred till after the interment.

(From Straits Times.)

TURKEY AND GREECE.

LONDON, June 6th.

The difficulty between Turkey and Greece has revived.

THE UNITED STATES PRESIDENCY.

The Democratic Convention of St. Louis has nominated President Cleveland.

ZULULAND.

A force of Basutos with British reinforcements are about to start for the purpose of chastising Dinizulu.

PRUSSIA.

June 8th.

The Quinquennial Prussian Diet Law has been published alone, without the letter.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

An order from the Minister for War, Mr. Stanhope, divides the Volunteers into brigades for the purpose of facilitating rapid organization in case of national danger. Mr. Stanhope anticipates that successful invasion can shortly be rendered so improbable as to prevent any attempt being made.

THE UNITED STATES.

The St. Louis platform reaffirms that of 1884, and endorses President Cleveland's last message. Thurman is nominated Vice-President.

(From the Courrier d'Haiphong.)

THE BOULANGIST PARTY.

PARIS, June 11th.

The Boulangist party supports Paul Déroulède's candidature in the Department of Charente. This candidature is giving rise to a very lively struggle among the parties.

THE NEW MILITARY BILL.

June 12th.

The Senate has adopted, after a first reading, the new Bill relating to military affairs.

THE SPANISH CABINET.

The Spanish Cabinet have sent in their collective resignations.

THE ELECTIONS IN BELGIUM.

The elections which have been held in Belgium have not brought about any sensible modifications in the numerical composition of the parties in the old Chamber. It is said that the general tendency of the new Chamber will not materially differ from that of the old.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE U.S.S. *Marion* left Yokohama for Yokosuka and the *Essex* for Fusan on the 6th inst.

DON BONIFACIO ROXAS, an eminent merchant and capitalist of Manila, died on the 8th inst. aged 74 years.

DOCTORS Jolet and Machenand and Surgeon-Major Lacroix have been appointed members of the Sanitary Board of Haiphong.

THE Japanese authorities are stated to be considering the advisability of constructing large buildings, similar to the Rokumei-kan, in Uyeno Park, Tokio, for the accommodation of foreign visitors.

WE are still compelled to hold over "Inquirer's" letter and our comments thereon until to-morrow. An article on the Douglas Cup dispute and "Sporting Gossip" have also unavoidably been "crowded out."

AN Emergency meeting of Zetland Lodge, No. 525, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Saturday, the 23rd instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

WE learn from a vernacular print that a Japanese naval squadron, consisting of the *Takachiho Kan, Naniwa Kan, Fuso Kan, Kaimon Kan, Tenriu Kan*, under the Command of Rear Admiral Ito, will visit the ports of China and Corea this summer, calling at Hongkong *en route*.

THE *Tôkyô Dempo* states that Mr. Minami, Japanese Consul at Hongkong, will receive shortly an additional appointment as Consul at Manila.

THE deaths of M. Lalanne, a merchant of Phuong-lam, and M. Desjacques, Paymaster of the Treasury at Langson, are recorded in Tonquin papers.

DURING the gales that recently prevailed in the Philippines several native luggers and schooners are reported to have capsized at various points of the Archipelago.

Says the *Straits Times* of the 7th instant:—Mr. W. McGregor Smith, who holds large concessions of land in Muar, returned from Europe in the P. & O. mail steamer *Nepaul*.

WASH NORTON'S talented company will give their second performance at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, this evening, commencing at 9 o'clock. The attractive character of the entertainment and the merits of the performers should ensure a crowded house.

THE *Japan Mail* learns on the best authority that the statement published on the 7th inst. by the *Japan Herald*—"that Major-General Palmer's scheme for the construction of a harbour for the port of Yokohama has, if not abandoned, been at least shelved"—is untrue.

THE Shanghai *Mercury* regrets to hear that Mr. Shufeldt, of the United States Consulate, met with a serious accident on the night of the 15th inst. It appears that after visiting at a friend's house, on coming downstairs he missed his footing and fell, severely cutting his head and sustaining injuries that will invalid him for some time.

THE Portuguese gunboat *Rio Lima*, Commander Sta. Barbara, left to-day for Macao. We were misinformed as to that vessel having come here to convey Governor Costa to the Holy City; the *Rio Lima* came to participate in the naval demonstration of mourning for the late Emperor Frederick III. Senhor da Costa and family are expected here from Timor by the *Menmuir*, on or about the 27th inst.

M. MASSIE, Surgeon-Major, says the *Avenir du Tonkin*, has returned to Hanoi after having concluded a very interesting journey of exploration in the Lang-son region. He has re-discovered and surveyed most of the gold, silver and lead mines which in former years paid duties to the Annamite Government while they were worked by the Chinese, who abandoned them after the war. M. Massie has forwarded to the Resident-General a voluminous report on these mines, which will be published in the *Bulletin du Comité d'Etudes*.

WE (*Japan Mail*) observed recently in an American paper that large quantities of last season's tea were left over unsold in the United States. This taken in conjunction with the fact that a telegram was received yesterday (June 6th) in Yokohama to the effect that "Arrivals of new tea meet with little attention," would seem to indicate that the extensive shipments now being made will have the effect of glutting the market and further reducing the price of a commodity which, it is said, is already quite low enough for people on this side of the water.

LAST night the six prisoners who were applied for by the Chinese authorities, having committed acts of piracy and murder in Chinese territory, were taken from their cells to be marched down to the Chinese gunboat in the harbour. They submitted quietly to the locking of their fetters, and were chained together, but when they saw Inspector Quincey and Detective Sergeant Mann, with over twenty Sikhs, waiting to escort them, they threw themselves down in great terror, calling out "Save life." They were promptly hauled down to the wharf, however, and taken off to the gunboat. The authorities on the other side will look after the life-saving.

A MEMORIAL service for the late Emperor Frederick was held in the Theatre of the Club Germania last night. There was a large attendance of German residents, the visitors including His Excellency the Governor and Lady des Voeux, General and Mrs. Gordon Cameron, the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, the various foreign Consuls, and a considerable number of naval and military officers. The Theatre and its approaches were most tastefully and most impressively draped with the usual emblems of mourning the Club committee having evidently spared no pains to pay all possible respect to the memory of the mighty dead. The service, a most impressive one, was conducted by Pastor Hartmann, who preached an interesting and appropriate sermon with considerable eloquence. The band of the Austrian war vessel *Fasana*—no German man-of-war being in the harbour—accompanied the musical part of the ceremonial.

MANILA papers report a desperate attack made by an armed band of highwaymen on horseback on a house in the Sumacap parish in the province of Nueva-Ecija, on the 29th ulto. At three o'clock in the morning a body of police went in pursuit of the marauders and after exchanging a few shots with them succeeded in capturing three of their number. On the next day twenty armed men on horseback plundered a few houses in the same village, and after another engagement with the police, decamped, leaving five of their fraternity in the clutches of the emissaries of law and justice. A third attack was made on the 2nd inst. on the same locality, but on this occasion the outlaws, although pursued by the police, escaped unhurt. At Zambales, a few weeks since, the police, on hearing of the approach of an armed party of robbers, went out to meet them but only succeeded in capturing four of the women who accompanied them, nine horses, some small arms and a portion of their plunder.

"BROWNIE" refers to the departed Postmaster as an "honest, painstaking, and much-abused public servant." Honest is a relative term and from "Brownie's" point of view—"Brownie" is the person, it will be remembered, who shamelessly used the columns of the *China Mail* for the purpose of inflating the shares of certain local joint stock companies, Docks amongst others, when they were quoted at starvation rates—his friend of the Post Office may be a marvel of uprightness; but the general public will probably prefer to form its own opinion on the subject, and we have excellent reasons for believing that that opinion will place Lister, "Brownie" and the *China Mail* on the same level. Mr. Lister was a hard working official, and no doubt had abilities of a sort, which, however, were almost invariably exercised in the wrong direction, so that, instead of being a benefit, they were a great disadvantage to the colony. He undoubtedly was subjected to a deal of severe criticism—not abuse as the *China Mail* impostor ignorantly puts it—, but he had only his own pedantic, arrogant and studiously offensive conduct to thank for it all. Mr. Lister was surrounded by so many pigmies in matters of knowledge and ability that he imagined himself an official demi-god—and he was only a crusty, narrow-minded and egotistical pedant wrapped up in a huge but transparent covering of inordinate self-conceit. It is a great boon to the colony that Lister has left it, and it would be no great loss were his Boswellian toady of the *China Mail* to quickly follow his example.

H.M.S. *Hebe* and *Mutine* arrived at Yokohama from Kobe on the 6th inst., and were followed on the 7th by the *Sapphire* and *Swift* from Port Hamilton.

AN alteration in the Customs tariff with regard to a certain class of Italian products imported into Indo-China has been sanctioned by the French colonial authorities.

MR. J. J. Quin, British consul at Hakodati, who was recently appointed Acting Consul and Acting Assistant Judge at Yokohama, will be temporarily replaced at the former port by Mr. H. A. C. Bonar.

THE deaths registered for the week ended June 9th reached the rather alarming total of 170, diahrrœa accounting for no fewer than 41, including 3 Europeans, whose symptoms are described as choleraic.

FOR unlawfully slaughtering a bullock at Yaumati at an early hour this morning, a Chinese butcher was haled up to the Police Court and sentenced by Mr. Wodehouse to pay a fine of $50, or in default to undergo six months imprisonment with hard labour.

THE Captain of the American ship *Freeman*, who was arrested for killing a Japanese sailor in May, 1887, has, according to a Japanese native contemporary, been tried at Boston, convicted of the crime of wilful murder, and sentenced to death. An official of the Kanagawa Kencho and three Japanese sailors were specially sent by the Japanese Government to appear as witnesses at the trial.

THUS the *Straits Times*:—"It is rumoured, with what degree of truth we have been unable to ascertain, that the appointment of Master Attendant, Straits Settlements, has been accepted by an officer of the Royal Navy, who already holds a similar appointment in another colony. If the rumour be correct, all we can say is that it is very "hard lines" for those here who were expecting promotion."

THE *Japan Herald* says that the Japanese Government has at last agreed to a proposal to build piers, and thus improve the port of Yokohama. The present plan contemplates a 5,000 feet pier to extend from the Admiralty wharf, and a breakwater 3,802 ft. long opposite the northern end of the fort, at Kanagawa. The funds to be used in the undertaking are said to be 1,300,000 *yen*, the amount of the Shimonoseki indemnity returned by the United States, besides 300,000 *yen* advanced by the Treasury.

GEORGE WHITE, aged 21, a private in the 58th Regiment, was this morning charged at the Police Court by the Manager of the Seaman's Club with being drunk and creating a disturbance in that building on the 18th inst. Defendant persisted in entering the building and demanding drink, although he was told by the Manager that not being a member he was ineligible. On being refused drink he struck the plaintiff and afterwards assaulted a constable who attempted to arrest him. The charges being admitted Mr. Wodehouse fined defendant $10, or in default 14 days in gaol.

A JAPAN vernacular paper is responsible for the subjoined:—The Chinese in Yokohama have entered into an agreement by which all the signatory parties have bound themselves to ship no goods in the vessels of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Any party acting contrary to the conditions of the agreement will have to pay a fine. This action on the part of the Chinese merchants is said to be due to the carelessness with which freight is handled at the different agencies, by which it has become sea-damaged or broken, also that when complaints were sent in to the Head Office, they cast the blame on the agents, saying that they (the agents) were alone responsible.

THE Chinese coolies (says the *Bangkok Times* of the 9th inst.) are certainly becoming masters of the situation. When the *Deuteros* was last leaving Bangkok, her pilot, in the customary manner, ordered the cargo-boats to clear, free of the steamer, and as these instructions were not attended to he gave orders to have their ropes cast off. Upon this a Chinaman jumped from a lighter on to the deck of the *Deuteros* and assaulted the Captain, who, however, managed to repulse his assailant, but in doing so narrowly escaped being torn open by a sharp hook which a rice-boat coolie aimed at him from between the railings and, not content with this, the whole of the cargo-boat crews commenced pelting the *Deuteros* with sharp flint stones—a convenient supply of which, it appears, are always kept handy for special occasions.

MANY of our readers will regret to hear of the death at Yokohama on the 5th inst., under exceedingly distressing circumstances, of Mr. George Washington Baffey, a very old China hand who for years held a responsible position in the Pacific Mail Co.'s office in this colony. Mr. Baffey hailed from Chicago and was at one time in affluent circumstances in Hongkong, but like many other smart men he proved his own worst enemy, and gradually fell from his high estate. During the later years of a most eventful life he drank the bitter cup of poverty to the dregs, and was frequently dependent on friends who had known him in better days for the absolute necessaries of life. For some time past he had not been in this colony, and many of those who knew him here were under the impression that he had returned to the United States. However, poor Baffey was found dead, from the effects of laudanum, in the International Bowling Saloon, No. 81, Yokohama, on the afternoon of June 5th. An inquiry was held by the American Consul-General, when evidence was forthcoming to show clearly that the deceased had committed suicide. The following was the official finding:—

"1st.—That said Baffey was a native born citizen of the United States.

"2d.—That he died at his lodgings No. 81, Settlement, Yokohama, Japan, on June 5th, 1888, at 4.10 o'clock p.m. from the effects of some narcotic poison, supposed to be laudanum, taken by him with suicidal intent.

"We further find that when it was discovered that he had taken the poison, which was some one and one half hours before his death, he was unconscious, but that every effort was made by two skillful physicians to resuscitate him and every attention possible shown to him.

(Signed) C. R. GREATHOUSE, U.S. Consul-General.
J. BEYRICK, } Associates.
J. KELL, }

The deceased had written two letters addressed to the United States Consul-General, one being a rough draft and the other a fair copy, almost in identical terms. We give portions of the latter.

Consul, - I am tired. I am 51 years of age, 31 of which I have worked for the benefit of American trade in the East. In that time my enemies, of which I have none, or my *friends* of which I have many, cannot charge me with a single selfish act, 1st sailor, soldier, merchant, and sailor, clerk, and *agent of agents*. I suppose that they who now *wind the clock* which these people I was associated with made, would not allow this, but if they are worth the asking, ask them how much they know about it. The only answer I can get from them is—"There is no sentiment in business." Quite true, but like most wise says it is only an excuse for wrong doing. A Fool's mouth is full of wise says. I have no Bible to quote from but the saying reminds me of Mr. Wentworth's "Long John"—"Talk is cheap; it takes money to buy land." The Central charged us $1 for what the government gave them for nothing and sold for $1.25 outside the R. R. Grant. . . . . Good bye. I am not logical, but it is practicable and there are thousands who can give my scheme all the logic in which I am lacking.

If you will see me buried, please allow no religious ceremony, but I would like a masonic if I am entitled to it, which I doubt. If you, Meiklejohn, and Kell will honour me so much to see me buried, but if this is too much I do not suppose that the Grand Master will complain for want of ceremony any more than he will complain of my hasting to join him, asking for rest, knowing how tired I am.

G. W. BAFFEY.

C. R. Greathouse Esq.,
U.S. Consul General,

I have tried to write connectedly, but find I cannot. The end does make me vomit; I am now going to take the 3rd and hope the last.

H.M.S. *Porpoise*, Capt. R. W. White, left this morning for Shanghai and Nagasaki, and the Austrian corvetté *Fasana*, Capt. E. von Wohlgemuth, for Yokohama.

THE Marquis of Lansdown, who has recently returned from Canada to England, proposes to leave London in September to take up his appointment of Viceroy of India.

WE regret to learn that Mr. A. Falconer, second master of the Central School who died suddenly the other night of heart disease, after twenty years service, has left a widow and five daughters unprovided for, with the exception of a £500 life policy. It has been decided to start a Trust Fund for their benefit, and subscription lists have been placed at the Clubs and principal stores in the city, to afford friends and sympathisers an opportunity of supporting a good cause.

RECENTLY a humble worker in the vineyard stood up in his pulpit, and—reading from a paper—announced that he had received a letter from "Our deah brothah—the Rev. Dash Blank—Bathurst,——." The toiler here came to the initial letters N.S.W. and came to a dead stop, too. Then a marvellous gleam of lucidity shot across the dense blank of his brain-pan, and he recommenced: "As I said, deah friends, I have received a letter from your dear Brothah the Rev. Dash Blank—Bathurst—North South West." The proceedings closed with a collection in aid of the Melbourne heathen, who—the preacher said—went about dressed in palm-leaves and had several wives apiece.

THE choleraic epidemic seems to be spreading without a single preventive step being taken by the authorities. We have a Sanitary Board, Sanitary officers, an array of eminent medical experts, and—more deaths. Since Saturday there have been the alarming number of sixty-seven deaths—five in the Gaol, two among European residents, and sixty among the Chinese. In the Tung wa Hospital alone there have been, from Saturday till to-day, 53 deaths, almost all from choleraic diarrhœa, not counting the fatal cases admitted during that period. There is gross negligence or apathy somewhere. Daily we find dangerous lunatics polluting our water-supply at the fountain-head, and daily we read of the farce which they, supported by the magistrate, play at the Police Court. What is needed to stop the wholesale poisoning is not a five-dollar fine, or a fortnight's imprisonment where the lives of the community are seriously endangered.

SAYS the *Bangkok Times*:—Life on board the *Mongkut* appears to be, like Gilbert and Sullivan's policeman aptly puts it "not a happy one," that is, judging by recent events. On this vessel's last trip to Bangkok the chief engineer seems to have confiscated, just as the steamer was leaving her moorings, two tins of opium which he found in possession of one of the Chinese firemen. The other nine, hearing of this capture, immediately struck work, and thus Captain and officers were forced to get the vessel to Kohsi—hang as best they could. While lying at that island a quarrel broke out between the shore coolies and the crew, which assumed such an alarming nature that it was found necessary to signal for help to the *Austin Friars* and the *Bua Pan*, two vessels anchored near bye. The former promptly sent her European crew, hastily armed with whatever could be picked up at the moment, and the *Bua Pan* contributed her Malays who, "eager for the fray," immediately proceeded to the *Mongkut's* grindstone, sharpened their murderous-looking knives and complacently awaited orders. The shore coolies seeing these very business-like arrangements considered it wise to retire—leaving the fighting for another day, so in a few minutes more they were all over the side, retreating pell-mell. Had this prompt assistance not been forthcoming it is difficult to say what might have happened, and we once more strongly recommend that drastic and effective measures be taken by Government to meet these ever-recurring Chinese riots. "A *stick* in time, saves nine" says the proverb (or something like it), but then again perhaps those on board the *Mongkut* are not entirely blameless in the matter.

SAYS the London *Telegraph*:—The heroes of the best-known American legend and of one of our most pathetic English poems—Rip Van Winkle and Enoch Arden—have turned up together in France. Two French soldiers have come back from Germany, to the astonishment of their families, who believed them to be dead. They were taken prisoners in 1870 and in the course of their captivity they committed serious assault on Prussian soldiers who were set over them. For these offences they were sentenced to long terms of incarceration in fortresses, and were not allowed to communicate with their friends. Nor when peace came in 1871 were they included in the prisoners of war released. On the accession of the Emperor Frederick an amnesty was prepared, and it included the Frenchmen, who straightway set out on their return to France. They reached Issoudun, their native town, to see several changes. One found his wife married a second time, and the mother of many children. The other had left his wife in 1870 on the eve of her confinement, and returned to find a son of 18, whom he had never seen, and who had been married some months. The return of the men was announced before they appeared, and the whole village, as well as their wives, had heard of their long captivity and unexpected arrival. The situation is certainly complicated, and it is impossible to anticipate the *denouement*. Eighteen years is a grave gap in a man's or woman's life. Martin Guerre was a Frenchman who had been absent 20 years, but one day he returned, and after some hesitation on her part was accepted by his wife and took possession of the old home. All went happily for some years, when a second Martin Guerre appeared on the scene, and, after a long lawsuit, was found to be the real man—the first finally confessing himself an impostor. The medical annals of New York supply a case of oblivion as to marriage which is almost unique. A young stockbroker in good business, who had been married five years and had two children, met one day with a heavy fall in the street; he was taken to a public hospital, where he lay for months between life and death, suffering from a severe injury to the brain, and unable to be moved to his own home. Finally a delicate surgical operation was performed, and he recovered consciousness. When he was well enough, his father, his brothers, and his wife and children were brought to see him. He recognised his own family, but stared feebly and with lack-lustre eye on the others. He was told who they were, but, with a sickly smile, said he "could not understand the joke." The surgeons then explained that in some cases of brain injury the patient, on his partial recovery, remembers the past up to a certain date, and cannot recall more recent incidents. This was the case with the stockbroker; he remembered the friends of his youth, but the events and acquaintances of the last seven or eight years, including his wife and children, were forgotten. When the patient in that case was able to get up and go about, his father and brothers took him to the church where he was married, showed him his signature, and gave him ample collateral testimony to the fact. Then he accepted the relation he could not recall, and resumed his old life; but not until a year had elapsed could he recollect the time when he wooed and won his wife.

FROM a Saigon telegram dated the 9th inst. we learn that the intended journey of M. Richaud, the Acting Governor-General of French Indo-China, to Tonquin has been postponed.

THE monument raised to Gambetta in the Carrousel Square, is completed, and will be inaugurated on the 13th July. It took three years to complete and cost altogether 350,000 francs.

A SUPPLEMENTARY credit for 994,785 francs has been opened on behalf of the general Budget of Indo-China for 1888, and will be classed under the heading of "Maintenance of the naval division of Cochin-China and floating defence of the Saigon river."

THE *Straits Times* says that Captain Vincent, a well-known shipmaster, who had been in the Singapore Hospital, was sent home by the Master Attendant in the P. & O. mail steamer *Verona* on the 8th instant. Captain Vincent had been in Hospital for the last 8 or 9 months.

THE origin of artesian wells, says a scientific contemporary, may be traced to the existence of sedimentary rocks enclosing in their great thickness a succession of water-sheets or water levels occupying distinct stages and extending with uniform character under whole countries, like the strata to which they are subordinated. It is necessary to remark here that by the term water-sheet is not meant a real bed of water lodged in a cavity between solid masses that serve as walls to it, but to water veins filling the minute interstices in the cracks of all rocks. Continuous and regular in sand, the sheets are usually discontinuous and irregular in limestone and sandstone, in which the water only occupies more or less spacious fissures. When natural issues are wanting, human industry is able, by boring, to make openings down to the subterranean waters which it causes to jet up to the surface and sometimes to a considerable height above. The idea of undertaking such works in search of water is as old as the hills themselves. The Egyptians had recourse to the method 4,000 years ago; and they were executed in France, at Artois, in the twelfth century, whence the name Artesian has come. The water levels of the cretaceous strata, from which the French artesian waters issue, are not always of advantage; but in the north of France and in Belgium they constitute the most formidable obstacle which miners have to encounter in reaching the coal beds. A striking confirmation of the theory of the source of supply of the artesian waters has been observed in Tours, where the water, spouting with great velocity from a well 110 yards in depth, brings up, together with fine sand, fresh water shells and seeds in such a state of preservation as to show that they could not have been more than three or four months on the voyage. Some of the wells of the Warv Rir have also ejected fresh water mollusks, fish, and crabs, still living, which must therefore have made a still more rapid transit.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before the Hon. J. Russell, Acting Chief Justice.)

The Sessions were continued this morning, the jurors being Messrs. T. Waugh, A. F. Ribeiro, O. Baptista, A. O. Gutierrez, A. G. Apcar, John Hunsy, and H. C. McLean.

ALLEGED PERJURY.

Labi Bux and Fatta Deem, Indian watchmen employed at the Kowloon Wharf, were charged with committing perjury at the Police Court on the 1st inst.

The Attorney General prosecuted, and stated that on the day named two Chinamen were charged before Mr. Wodehouse with stealing a bag of flour, belonging to the first prisoner. In giving evidence the present prisoners stated that they bought the flour in a shop, and employed a coolie to carry it to the wharf. They further stated that, when walking in front of the coolie they turned and saw him drop the bag, which was picked up by the two Chinamen, who rushed out of a shop near by. The case was dismissed by the Magistrate, and the charge of perjury made.

Mr. Wodehouse, police magistrate, stated that the prisoners were the principal witnesses in a case heard before him on the 1st inst. in which two Chinamen were charged with stealing a bag of flour. He dismissed the case.

Ismail, the police court interpreter, proved interpreting the evidence given by the prisoners on that occasion.

One of the two Chinese charged with stealing the bag deposed that he was employed in a store in Wing Lok Street. On the 31st May the prisoners came in and offered $1.50 for a bag of flour. This not being enough, they went out without buying it. One of them stayed near by, and shortly afterwards both rushed in, and declared that witness and another employé had taken a bag of flour belonging to them, which their coolie had dropped. The police came, and ultimately witness and the other man were arrested and taken before the magistrate, but discharged. It was quite untrue that they had taken the flour—none had been dropped in front of the shop by anyone. The bag the prisoners claimed belonged to his master.

The other Chinaman who had been charged with the theft gave similar evidence.

The master of the shop also corroborated.

The master of the shop 47 Wing Lok Street stated that he sold flour similar to that kept at the last witness's shop. He sold the prisoners a bag of flour on the 31st May. It was not the bag the prisoners had claimed as having been afterwards stolen from the street.

The Sikh constable who arrested the two Chinamen at the instance of the prisoners stated that the former denied the statements of the latter. There were traces of flour just outside the shop door.

The prisoners were found not guilty by five to two, and discharged.

THE BRITISH SHIP "CHILD WALL."

CHARGES AGAINST THE CREW.

This case was resumed this afternoon at the Police Court before Mr. Sercombe-Smith. Mr. Wilson again appeared for Capt. Watson and Mr. Dennys for the crew.

Captain T. Watson, cross-examined by Mr. Dennys, said—I left Bombay on March 3rd and the chief mate did not report any stowaways till the following Sunday; he did not say he had been told the men were on board before leaving Bombay. The men were put to work at ordinary duties, but they got no meat; they got bread, tea, coffee and sugar. I don't know what meat they got from the crew. I did not see anything but a Portuguese brig. I met the *Sir Launcelot* about 8 or 10 days after sailing from Bombay; she was bound to the Mauritius. I made no attempt to put the men on board of her. On the 24th I fell in with the *Matterhorn*. I had not been on deck every day up to that time, though I was frequently on deck, I often came out and had a look at the weather and went back again. I gave orders to my chief officer, and never give orders to anybody but him; I may have given orders to the 2nd officer. To the steward I of course gave orders about my own requirements, and also regarding the crew; I told him to give them nothing but tea and coffee. On finding the stowaways on board I made an entry in the log about them. The Captain of the *Matterhorn* came aboard about 10 a.m. and stopped to dinner at half past twelve. Afterwards I had a glass of brandy. We were on deck all the afternoon walking about. After leaving Bombay I was very ill indeed, but not unable to attend to my duties. I was suffering from diarrhœa and piles. I was ashore in Bombay about three times a week. The 2nd March was not my first public appearance on deck after leaving Bombay; I came out once to see a litter of pigs which were born. We did not get the boat out at 4 p.m.; she had been out all day. The captain of the *Matterhorn* was ready to go away at 4 p.m. and I gave the mate orders to have the stowaways ready. I don't know how many of the crew went away in the boat. I saw my boat leave the ship with the stowaways, the chief mate, and Captain Williams. I don't think my crew were glad to get rid of the three men; I think they brought them on board; I don't know whether the crew fed them. When the mutiny took place the mate came aft and reported it to me; he said he had been knocked down by a crowbar; up to that time I had no reason to suppose that the crew were in a mutinous state. I then got my revolver and went with the mate into the fore hold; the 2nd officer was on deck; he was suffering from a blow with a crowbar. When I fired the revolver I was in the 'tween decks; I fired into the fore hold, and aimed at the dark place where the man was supposed to be. I fired the first shot from the 'tween decks, and the second shot from the ladder. I fired the third shot from the lower hold, the pistol was old, and got out of order. On going down the after hatch I met Rumbeck; I did not speak to him; he said "I would not go down there for five pounds." I went down along the 'tween decks, after asking Captain Williams to take charge of the ship. The shots did not hurt anybody; at the 3rd shot the man came rushing out shouting "I surrender," and dropped his crowbar on seeing that the mate covered him; he went right aft to the boat. He was known on board as a deserter from the Army. Myself and the mate then crawled aft, and there found the other two men in the after-run. As the ship had iron in her hold she was not full, and there was room to move about. They did not offer any resistance, but abused me very much; they went up the after hatch. When the man Mortimer demanded that they should go into the forecastle for their clothes, he said "let these men go and get their clothes." I was obliged to let them go, but they had no clothes; I know they had not because they brought none on board. I logged Mortimer for that, because he was trying to take command of the ship out of my hands. I was not very excited, except by the demeanour of the men and other circumstances. I would have fired a dozen shots had it been necessary; I had had trouble with Mortimer before this; about 8 or 10 days after leaving Bombay I was sitting in the cabin reading when he shouted "come up here, you old——" down the skylight. I am not accustomed to being spoken to in that way; I did not log him at the time, and did not say anything to him but I told the chief mate about it; he said he did not hear it. The day the stowaways went away, I called all the men aft and ordered Rumbeck into irons. Next morning I made an entry in the log about him, and read it over to him when he said "I am not the man, captain." The carpenter, I think, put the irons on him, between 6 and 8 o'clock. I took them off about half-an hour afterwards. He was the man who hove the missiles at my head, and that was partly why I put him in irons. The next day I put him in irons again, but I don't remember how long I kept him in; I should say not more than 48 hours. He complained of the irons being rusty, and I had them cleaned. I did not make an entry in the log as to the time he was in irons; he was never in irons after the 26th. I am not bound to enter the answer of a man who has been logged; it is not my duty; if they give me a written answer, I pin it to the page of the log book. He was confined in the best room in the cabin, and could open or shut the inner door as he pleased; the cabin had a fine window in it, and he was kept in this room from March 26th to May 22nd till we got to Manila. He was visited every day by the steward and occasionally by myself; was supplied with soap and water, was in fact well treated, and had an hour's exercise every evening. He did not give me much trouble except once, when he commenced talking to the man at the wheel. I had no idea that he was uncomfortable because the room is the best in the ship. I was not on a reef, the ship grounded on the Banka shore, about 10 o'clock in the morning, where she remained till 4 or 5 in the afternoon. I got out two boats, and she afterwards came off easily, though I had hawsers out to keep her from going further on. There was no serious disturbance, although the men were very disrespectful, calling me by very bad names. Two or three did not give me much trouble though they were not free from creating a disturbance. Mortimer and Brennan, were very disrespectful but I cannot say what the dates were; I should say it occurred a dozen times. I did not log them for this; there was a clique amongst them consisting of Sharkey, Sherman, Ryan, Bolson, and Mortimer. I am sure I had no power on board of my ship for putting these men in irons for such conduct. I did not feel that way disposed before Mortimer called me by that epithet. I did not feel secure unless I arrested Rumbeck and Bolson. On May 11th it was Sharkey's turn at the wheel from 4 to 6 in the morning; at 5.30 he was relieved to have his coffee. I did not hit Bolson with my fist that morning; it is not usual for me to turn a man away from the wheel; I turned him away because he was insolent; he told me not to "make a fuss about it"—the ship being off her course. I was annoyed by the man's answer, or possibly I should have given orders to the chief officer; afterwards, I told him to send a man to relieve me. I had had trouble with him before that; he had been insolent to the mate and had also been destroying our life stock. I had put him in irons once before, but did not make an entry about it as he was in only for five minutes; he told me he did not care for the official log. On May 12th he was not allowed to go to the wheel on account of being disrespectful, he was not a good helms-man. I never told him that I was going to keep him without food or water till we got to San Francisco. I made an entry on May 14th that I should not give him food or water till he obeyed the chief officer's orders. I heard him refuse to go on the look-out, but I don't know the reason. It is a common thing to starve a man if he will not do his duty, and I consider that it is a right thing; we should never be able to command our ships at all if such things were not done. I did not try to trice him up, he was trying to pull the cabin down, and I got a piece of rope to try to make him fast, but we could not secure him; he shouted "murder," and the crew came aft; there were no marks about his body; he yelled like a madman when nobody was touching him. All the crew came aft and said they would do no more duty if Rumbeck and Bolson were not let out of irons. If Bolson had not complied with my wishes I should have starved him till he had given in. The crew came aft about 7 p.m., nearly all of them, and Brennan said "let those two

The Hongkong Telegraph.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1888.

No. 1957.

Banks.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.

2.—SUMS LESS THAN $1, or MORE THAN $250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than $2,500 in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having $100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September 1887. [9

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 500,000.

Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 3 " 3 " " "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH.

10]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... 3,900,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
CHAIRMAN—Hon. JOHN BELL-IRVING.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq.	S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
W. G. BRODIE, Esq.	J. S. MOSES, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.	L. POESNECKER, Esq.
B. LAYTON, Esq.	N. A. SIEBS, Esq.
Hon. A. P. MCEWEN.	E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
HONGKONG—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
SHANGHAI—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1888. [8

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MY INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY in the Firm of HAHN, PIRON & Co. has ceased from this day.

E. PIRON.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1888.

I HAVE this day taken over the Business of HAHN, PIRON & Co., and will carry on the same in future under the Style of

A. HAHN,
Dealer in Pianos and Musical Instruments.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1888. [584

NOTICE.

WE have this day authorized Mr. JULIUS KRAMER to sign our Firm.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1888. [596

Auctions.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 24th of June proximo there will be sold at LAC STREET, HANOI, TONKIN, (in front of the Pagoda), by Public Auction Sale, FIFTY-FIVE HORSES of ARABIAN BREED.

H. L. VERLEYE,
Consul for France.

Consulat de France,
Hongkong, 28th May, 1888. [528

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 25th of June, 1888, at 2 P.M., at his Sale Rooms, Zetland Street,—

(FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN)
Ex Steamship *Breconshire*,

1,000 Pieces NEW AMERICAN REPEATING RIFLES, Cal. 44—17 Shots, WHITNEY KENNEDY'S Latest Pattern. Packed in Cases of 20 Pieces each.

ALSO,

1,000,000 NEW AMERICAN WINCHESTER CARTRIDGES, Cal 44 to fit above Rifles, Packed in Tin boxes of 50 and Cases of 2,000 Pieces each.

TERMS OF SALE.—The Lot-or-Lots with all errors of description at purchaser's risk after the fall of the hammer. Payment in Bank Notes at the fall of the hammer.

F. RAPP,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1888. [612

Intimations.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A HANDICAP CHALLENGE CUP—value of $50, together with $5 Money Prize, to be Shot for Monthly by Members.
Entrance Fee 50 Cents each competition.
First competition SATURDAY, the 23rd June, 1888.
Full particulars on application.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Hon. Sec.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1888 [606

IMPAIRED VISION.

MR. LAWRENCE, of the Firm of LAWRENCE and MAYO, OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS, of London, Calcutta, and Bombay, may be expected in Hongkong on or about the 1st July.
Due notice of Mr. LAWRENCE'S arrival will be given.

Singapore, 6th June, 1888. [600

THE HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the PEAK TRAMWAY was OPENED for Public Traffic on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May.
The CARS RUN as follows between ST. JOHN'S PLACE and VICTORIA GAP:—
8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.
12 to 2 P.M. " half hour.
4 to 8 " " quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS,

½ past 12 to ½ past one every quarter of an hour, and from 4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

Single Tickets may be obtained in the Cars.
Gentlemen are requested NOT TO SMOKE in the First-class Compartment.
Tickets for 30 trips up and 30 trips down, First-class, at $12.00; and Tickets for six trips up and six trips down, at $2.50; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets may be obtained at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1888. [539

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COMPANY, COMPANY.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

F. W. CROSS,
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1888. [579

NOTICE.

FUNJOM & SUNGHIE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undermentioned Fully Paid up Share Certificates were destroyed by Fire at Foochow on the 5th January, 1888.

Script 75/78,	40 Shares	Hon. C. P. Chater, 12757-2796.
"	1263, 50 "	Jeronymo Miguel dos Remedios, 25776-25800 (25), 26281-26295 (15), 28191-28195 (5), 35129-35133 (5).
"	1265, 30 "	Ruttunjee Cursetjee Vania, 28971-29000.
"	1267, 15 "	Demetrio d'Araujo e Silva, 25526-25540.
"	1482, 50 "	Francis Henry Cave-Thomas, 25651-25675 (25), 19251-19275 (25).
"	1626, 10 "	Alexander William Vans Gibb, 32265-32274.

195 Shares.

And should the same not be produced before the 22nd June, 1888, Duplicate Certificates will be issued in name of the above parties, and no transaction taking place under the aforesaid Original Certificates will be recognized by this Company.

A. O'D. GOURDIN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1888 [522

NOTICE.

THE "PEIHO TUG AND LIGHTER COMPANY" are now prepared to Lighten Ships and Steamers at the "TAKU BAR." Five Mex: Cents p. picul will be charged for dead weight, measurement Cargo in proportion.
The Undersigned will also contract for the towage of sailing vessels, from Sea to Tientsin, thence to Sea, and all work will be done under his personal supervision.

JAMES WATTS,
Manager,
P. T. & L. Co.

Taku, May 28th, 1888. [583

Intimations.

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!

(o)

HEUERMANN, HERBST & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
TRANSPOSING SCREW-TUNED PIANOS.

WITH Mechanism for transposing for the accompaniment of singing or other instruments, being specially built for damp and hot climates by the celebrated works of
WILLIAM SCHÖNLEIN,
"BERLIN."

We invite the public before making any rash purchase to come and try these first class Pianos.

HEUERMANN, HERBST & CO.,
Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1888. [27

ROSE & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED
AND ARE SHOWING A CHOICE ASSORTMENT
OF
MATERIALS FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESSES,
IN NEW DESIGNS.
Also,
A LARGE STOCK OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS,
THE "SAILOR HAT" FOR LADIES, IN ALL KINDS OF STRAW & COLOUR.

ROSE & CO.
37 & 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 7th April 1888 [40

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

HAVE RECEIVED A VERY FINE ASSORTMENT OF EXTRA SUPERIOR QUALITIES OF

MANILA CIGARS.

COMPRISING THE FOLLOWING CHOICE BRANDS:—

FLOR DE LA ISABELLA:—
REGIOS ..... in boxes of 25
ORIENTALES ..... " 50
REGALIA BRITANNICA ..... " 50
NON PLUS ULTRA ..... " 50
REGALIA IMPERIAL ..... " 50
LONDRES ..... " 50
REINA VICTORIA ..... " 50

LA MONTANEBA:—
PRINCESSA ..... " 50
FLOR DE PRENSADOS ..... " 50
CAPRICHOS ..... " 100

COMPANIA GENERAL:—
3a. HABANO ..... " 100
NUEVO HABANO ..... in boxes of 100 and 250
2a. CORTADO ..... in boxes of 100
1a. HABANO ..... " 100
LARGOS ESPECIALES ..... " 100

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1888 [7

ROBERT LANG & CO.,
TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

NEW GOODS.

TALL SILK HATS.
" Drab Felt Hats.
Black, Brown Drab and Grey Hard Felt Hats.
Terai and other Soft Felts.
Tweed Hats and Caps in New Shapes.
Straw Hats and Pith Hats.
Silk Umbrellas from $5 each, over 100 to choose from.
A large assortment of Walking Sticks.
Waterproof Coats, Leggings & Chair Aprons.
Travelling Rugs and Scotch Mauds.

Over Coatings, Light & Heavy.
Ulster Tweeds.
Fine Black Diagonal & Cork-screw for Dress Suits.
Black, Blue and Brown Fancy and Diagonal Coatings.
Fancy & Check Tweed Suitings.
Trouserings in great variety of Stripes, Checks and Plain.
Cricketing Flannel, Stripes, Checks and Plain.
White and Fancy Vestings.
French Printed Shirtings.
Unshrinkable Flannel.
Ready Made Ulsters in Stock.
Solid Leather Portmanteaus.

Overland Trunks, Gladstone Bags, and a variety of Travelling Cases, all sizes.
Winter, Medium and Summer Under Vests and Pants.
Silk Half-Hose, Black, Navy and Colors.
Lamb's Wool Merino and Lisle Thread Half-Hose.
White Dress Shirts.
Lacing & Elastic-side Walking Boots and Shoes.
Shooting Boots, Rubber Boots.
Patent Leather Boots & Shoes.
Dancing Pumps, all sizes.
Large Stock of Scarfs, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c.

ROBT. LANG & CO.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1888. [91

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

PIANOS.

BY BROADWOOD, COLLARD, BECHSTEIN, CHAPPEL, CRAMER, HAAKE, &c.

FROM $275

PIANOS FOR HIRE, PIANOS TUNED.

INSTRUMENTS BY THE RECOGNISED BEST MAKERS ONLY, KEPT IN STOCK.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1888. [29

W. BREWER

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

DOG COLLARS. Leather Dog-Leaders.
Rug Straps. Riding Whips.
Patent Book Files. Spike Files.
Office Ink Stands. Stamp Dampers.
Ever Ready Stamping Pads.
Fine quality Solid Soled Tennis Shoes.
Very fine collection of New Chromos in English Frames.
Academy Pictures Copies.
Sacred Statuary consisting, of Sacred Hearts, Cribs, St. Augustine, St. Francis, Lady of Lourdes, &c.

Photo Frames. Double Photo Cases.
Webster's Unabridged Dictionary & Russia.
Set Dicken's Works in Case.
Old Bamboo Hewers—Story by Dickens.
Travels in Manchuria, by James.
Ritman's Shorthand Books.
Quantity of New French Books.
New Volume Marine Engineer.
Large quantity New Summer Reading.
Tin Oil Colour Boxes.
Moist Water Colour Boxes.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1888. [100

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "LENNOX,"
FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods, are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-DAY.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th instant, will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 20th instant, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1888. [576

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR BANGKOK (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamer

"MONGKUT,"

Captain Geo. Anderson, will be despatched for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

YUEN FAT HONG,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1888. [609

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamship

"DAFILA,"

Captain C. Nielsen, will be despatched as above, on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

AH YON & Co.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1888. [610

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"OOPACK,"

J. C. Jagnes, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 21st instant.
For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1888. [587

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship

"C. C. CHAPMAN,"

Hichborn, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have a quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to

PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1888. [550

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship

"WANDERING JEW,"

Nichols, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Ports, and will have a quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to

PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1888. [551

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
VIA
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
AND OTHER CONNECTING
RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship

"ABERDEEN,"

3,616 Tons Register, Taylor, Commander, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C. and SAN FRANCISCO, *via* KOBE, and YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 21st June, at THREE P.M.
To be followed by the S.S. "ABYSSINIA" on the 12th July.
Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To Vancouver and Victoria...(Mex.)$160.00
To San Francisco 175.00
To all Common Points in Canada and the United States 230.00
To Liverpool 300.00
To London 305.00
To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 20th June.
All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.
For Information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1888. [36

Mails.

CCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

AKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, ENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
LANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"BELGIC"

ill be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* okohama, on THURSDAY, the 21st June, ONE P.M.
Connection will be made at Yokohama with eamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.
All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to ddress in full; and the same will be received at he Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day revious to sailing.
First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco $200.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months 350.00
To Liverpool 325.00
To London 330.00
To other European Points at proportionate ates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers f the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the mperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on pplication.
Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *ice versa*) within one year will be allowed a iscount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does ot apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, an Francisco.
For further information as to Freight or assage, apply to the Agency of the Company, o. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 18th June 1888 [2

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF PEKING"

Will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 30th June, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco $200.00
To San Francisco and Return, available for 6 months 350.00
To Liverpool 325.00
To London 330.00
To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.
Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 9th June 1888. [1

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;
ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH-AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—*Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in* RUSSIA.

ON THURSDAY, the 5th day of July, 1888, at 4 P.M., the Company's Steamship "SACHSEN," Captain A. Faeger, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at GENOA.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 4th July, 1888. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the AGENT'S Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.
For further Particulars apply to

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th June 1888. [1